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From the SOCIETY—Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, III, IV.

From the SOCIETY—Prospectus of the Ethnographical Society of Paris.

From Dr. CARTER BLAKE—Compendio de la Historia, Geografica, natural y civil, del Reyno de Chile, by Ignacio Molina; Spanish translation, with complete vocabularies.

Thanks were given to the donors, and the special thanks of the Meeting were voted Dr. Beigel and to Dr. Carter Blake for their very valuable contributions.

Some flint arrow-heads and North-American Indian pipes, found in Kelby's Island on Lake Erie, were exhibited, some of which had been presented to the Society's Museum by the Rev. J. G. Wood, who communicated the following Paper relating to them, by Mr. Stirling:—

The three arrow heads from Kelby's Island, Lake Erie, are the last of a great number taken from under a large surface stone, where they were undoubtedly secreted by Indians at some very remote period, as the main root of a white oak tree counting five hundred and eighty-five concentric rings, entirely overgrew the stone. The locality was adjoining a lime stone quarry, the surface of which was being cleared in order to extend the works. The stone, a large flat one, weighed three tons and a half, by measurement, and required the united efforts of several men in its removal. The arrow heads were found strewed evenly under it, and varying in size from half an inch to five inches in length, and, without a single exception, well formed and perfect in workmanship as the specimens sent you; the entire collection filled a peck measure "heaping full." On the south side of this island is an ancient Indian earthwork (fortification) inclosing ten acres, but now under cultivation, from this space cart loads of stone implements have been removed—such as chisels, mauls, mantan, pestles, sinkers for fish nets, &c., &c. Within the two lines of earth works on the shore of the lake, is situated the celebrated "Inscription Rock," described by M. Schoolcraft in his work on the *North American Indians*.

The original cast of pipe, in the form of a falcon, perching, from this island, was found last summer under three feet of soil and clay, and is much weather worn. The material of which it is made is the Tennessee lime stone, and represents the white owl (*Strix arctica*, Bartram), a bird often found as far south as the Ohio River, in very severe winters. The pipe is the work of the ancient "mound builders," an agricultural peaceable race, once inhabiting the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and, I believe, a northern offshoot, or migration, from the Aztecs of Mexico. In the Ohio valley their works extend no further north than the southern portion of this state. Consequently, the pipe, without doubt, found its way to this locality at the hands of some marauding Indians; it was these "northern barbarians" that finally drove their less warlike and semi-civilised people from the country, and herein may be the origin of the tradition common among the people of Mexico at the time of its invasion by Cortez, that "their people came from the north;" this remarkable event being the most ancient of their traditional history.

The heart-shaped pipe was formed from a fossil shell, common to the cretaceous deposit of the Gulf States ; it was found near one of the Aztec mounds in the state of Mississippi ; but little labour seems to have been spent upon it, save the hollowing for the bowl and stem, unless it be the ridge and horn-shaped depression on top, it is undoubtedly the work of the "Common Indians," those of the mound builders being invariably made to represent some animal, generally rare, or of extraordinary and marked appearance, with an extremely small bowl, as shown in the bird pipe. The pipe in question had been well used by its original owner, but the weatherworn marks existed previous to its transformation, as is readily seen on an examination of the original.

I send also an arrow head which I found some time ago in Northern California ; from appearance I do not think it belongs to the present period, although the Indians of that region (the Pit River, Klamath) at the time of my visit, used wholly the stone arrow head, both of flint and obsidian. We often saw them while manufacturing this weapon, which was done with great facility.

The Rev. DUNBAR HEATH inquired whether similar instruments were found in China, and whether there was anything in the finds of the two continents of Asia and America to indicate the origin of races.

Dr. CARTER BLAKE observed that one reason why black flints would be used by all savage natives was that they afforded when fractured the most handy knives that could be procured. In Central America the natives of the Rio Frio district use a cutting instrument of black flint that must have been brought from a distance of at least four hundred miles, for there is no chalk deposit from which such flint can be obtained at any nearer place. Now such a fact supposed either a certain amount of migration or of commerce. A similar fact was observed by M. Dupont in his researches in the Belgian bone caves. He described certain flint and chalcedony instruments in the caves of the reindeer period, which kind of chalcedony is not to be found either in Belgium or in Germany, the nearest point from which it could have been obtained being the south of France. There must have been, therefore, a migration from the south of France to Belgium, or there must have been commerce between the two countries. In confirmation of the latter supposition, there were found in Belgium fossil shells from Aquitaine that had been threaded by Belgian cave-diggers and worn by them as ornaments.

Col. A. LANE FOX said that the arrow-heads used by the North American Indians differed little from those found in Europe. Except that in one variety known as the barbed form, the tang of the North American arrow-heads was usually broader and the notches more towards the side than in the European specimens. There were four types of them, the leaf-shaped, the lozenge, the barbed, and the triangular. All four, and the intermediate links connecting these types with each other, were found in North and South America, in Europe, and in Japan, but he believed not in India.

Dr. CARTER BLAKE said the arrow-heads did not differ from those described by Dr. Fairbank in 1865, and the pipes were of the ordinary form of the pipes of the American Indian mound builders.